

.1 Definition of a track

1.1.1 General

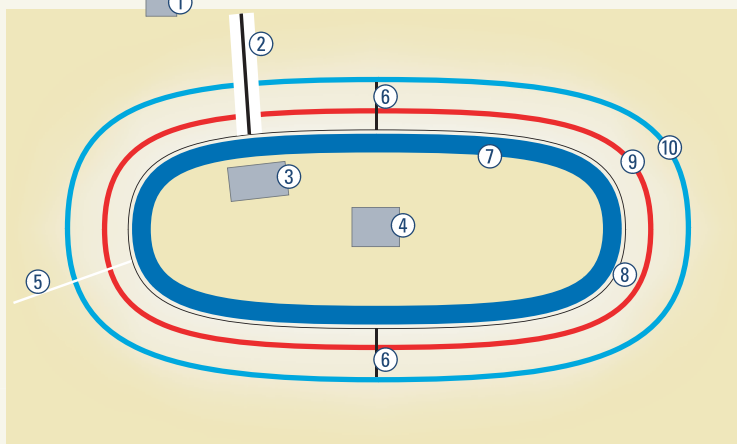
- Velodromes are defined by their length, which is usually a submultiple of one km.
Example: 166,66m (Gan, Belgium), 250m (Bordeaux, **Manchester**, Perth), 333.33m (**Lyon**)
- **However**, some tracks are of different lengths, such as 400m (Palermo etc.), 286 m (Busto Garolfo, Italy), which makes it harder to mark the distances for some events. The width of the track is determined by its length and must be a minimum of 7m to be approved for category 1 and 2 events.

Note: For world championships and olympic games the minimum track length is 250m, maximum 400m.

1.1.2 Lines and main marks

- The cote d'azur, the light blue strip 0.60 to 1 m wide on the inside of the track, allows riders to launch off. The other lines are measured from the upper edge of this strip. No advertising inscription is permissible in it.
- The black measuring line or pole line, marked 20 cm from the upper edge of the cote d'azur, determines the length of the track, with markers every 5 m and inscriptions every 10 m (from the finish line, in the direction in which the track is used).
- The red sprinters' line, marked 0.90m from the inner edge of the track, defines the "sprinters' lane" (the line is within the 0.90m).
- The blue stayers' line, marked at a maximum distance of one-third of the track width, minimum distance of 2.50m, from the inner edge of the track.
- The white 200m line.
- The red median lines, (start lines for pursuits).
- The finish line at the end of the straight in front of the officials' stands (see diagram below).

Diagram track



- ① Referee's podium
- ② Finish line
- ③ Finish judges' podium
- ④ Starter's podium
- ⑤ 200m line
- ⑥ Pursuit lines
- ⑦ Cote d'azur
- ⑧ Measuring line
- ⑨ Sprinters' line (red)
- ⑩ Stayers' line (blue)

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